

IN THE SPECIFICATION

Page 2, beginning at line 8, please replace the paragraph as follows:

B2  
U.S. Patent No. 6,052,965 describes such a door of a refrigerated enclosure which includes a vacuum glazing unit. It thus proposes a door of a refrigerated enclosure essentially consisting of an insulating panel composed of at least two glass substrates between which a vacuum has been created, which substrates are separated from each other by studs distributed over the entire surface and are joined around their periphery by an inorganic seal. In this way, the conventional insulating glazing units normally used are replaced with one insulating glazing unit consisting of at least two glass sheets between which a vacuum has been created, which we will call hereafter vacuum insulating glazing. This type of vacuum insulating glazing has, for a total thickness markedly less than that of the conventional insulating glazing units, substantially improved thermal insulation properties.

Page 3, beginning at line 32, please replace the paragraph as follows:

B3  
This objective is achieved according to the invention by a transparent glazing unit having at least one viewing area, this area being combined with an antifrosting adsorbent layer deposited on at least one surface of the said area.

Page 4, beginning at line 1, please replace the paragraph as follows:

B4  
Such a glazing unit, especially when it is an insulating glazing unit and more particularly a vacuum insulating glazing unit, can be used in a door of a refrigerated enclosure having at least one viewing area consisting, for example, of the said vacuum insulating glazing unit combined with an adsorbent layer advantageously deposited on that surface of the said viewing area which is in contact with the refrigerated environment.

Page 4, beginning at line 15, please replace the paragraph as follows:

B5  
According to a first embodiment, the antifrosting adsorbent layer is deposited directly on the glass, and more specifically on that surface of the vacuum insulating glazing unit which is in contact with the refrigerated environment. This is the surface in contact with the refrigerated environment when the door is in its closed position. Such a layer may be deposited by techniques of the sputtering or coating type, especially of the flow-coating or deep-coating type, the deposition being carried out before or after manufacturing of the vacuum glazing unit. Advantageously, an adhesion primer of the silane type is provided; it is either deposited beforehand on the glass or at the same time as the layer is formed, the silanes being introduced into the composition of the antifrosting adsorbent layer.

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Page 4, beginning at line 31, please replace the paragraph as follows:

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B6  
According to a second embodiment, the antifrosting adsorbent layer is deposited, for example according to one of the abovementioned methods, on a plastic film and the plastic film is itself fastened to the vacuum insulating glazing unit. The plastic film used is advantageously a polycarbonate film preferably having a thickness of less than 3 millimetres; this plastic is especially chosen for its mechanical strength properties. The plastic film is fastened to the glazing in a sealed manner so that no trace of moisture can exist between the glass surface and the plastic film. It may be fastened, for example, by adhesive bonding around the periphery; the air layer possibly existing between the glass and the plastic film must then advantageously not exceed 3 mm. The fastening may also be achieved by means of an aluminum frame combined with a desiccant and an adhesive, similar to that for an insulating glazing unit of conventional construction; advantageously, the air layer between the glass and the plastic film then does not exceed 10 mm.

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Page 5, beginning at line 13, please replace the paragraph as follows:

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B7  
According to an advantageous embodiment of the invention, the antifrosting adsorbent layer consists of at least one hydrophilic polymer. Such a polymer may be non-limitingly chosen from the following polymers: a polyvinylpyrrolidone of the poly (N-vinyl-2-pyrrolidone) or poly (1-vinylpyrrolidone) type, a polyvinylpyridine of the poly (N-vinyl-2-pyridine) type, of the poly(N-vinyl-3-pyridine) type or of the poly (N-vinyl-4-pyridine) type, a polyacrylate of the poly(2-hydroxyethyl acrylate) type, a polyacrylamide of the poly (N',N'-hydroxyacrylamide) type, a polyvinyl acetate, a polyacrylonitrile, a polyvinyl alcohol, a polyacrolein, a polyethylene glycol or a polyoxyethylene. It may also be a copolymer based on two or more of the abovementioned polymers.

Page 6, beginning at line 10, please replace the paragraph as follows:

B8  
The inventors have thus been able to demonstrate that the presence of a porous layer which includes a hydrophilic polymer on the surface of the glazed area allows water to be adsorbed. This principle prevents the formation of water droplets and thus the formation of a film liable to frost over and affect visibility through the glazed area. The choice of hydrophilic polymer and of the porosity in the case of a porous absorbent material make it possible to control the antifrosting behaviour of the layer. In particular, increasing the porosity allows the rate of water adsorption and the water absorptivity, as well as the level of water in microdroplet form, to be controlled.

Page 6, beginning at line 36, please replace the paragraph as follows:

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B  
Whatever the nature of the antifrosting adsorbent layer and the method of producing the latter, it advantageously has a thickness of less than 100 microns, preferably less than 50 microns and more preferably less than 35 microns and, in some cases, preferably less than 25 microns and more preferably less than 20 microns.

Page 7, beginning at line 36, please replace the paragraph as follows: